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Contempt of Court.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia bas recently been guilty of an unjustifiable assault upon the freedom of the press. The Wheeling Intelligencer having published an article (it was reproduced from another paper, but that fact is not important,) reflecting in some sort upon the Court, the editors of that paper have been arraigned and fined for contempt of court.

That is a dangerous precedent. The freedom of the press is the palladium of our erties. If a court can arraign an editor for any comments which may be containe in his paper upon the decisions of that triits power. To arraign and try is to assert the power to fine and imprison. It does not matter what the article is, if the judge chooses to hold it to be in contempt of his court, the editor must be fined or go to fail

A much better doctrine is that contempt of court is an offence of which no man can be guilty unless in the court-room, or near, or unless he disregard some process of the court. If the editors of the Wheeling Inteltigencer were guilty of contempt of court for republishing in their paper what had been first published in another paper, surely) the editor of the other paper was nilty of the same offence. It will not do to say that a paper published in Wheeling cannot reproduce or first publish concerning the Supreme Court of Appeals any article that could be published without any risk of being punished for contempt of court by the editor of a paper published on the other side of the Ohio river, not as far from the court-house as are many parts of Wheeling, or in Moundsville, only ten miles distant, or, we may add, anywhere it West Virginia. Suppose the famous or infamous Judge

UNDERWOOD had undertaken to fine or im prison all the editors in Virginia who denounced him as a knave and his decision as corrupt : either the press would have n silenced, and all its editors fined and jailed, or else the people would have had to rise up and put down by force the judicial usurper. What other remedy is there for such a wrong as the one we are condemning? How is the public to be made acquainted with the shortcomings of corrupt and ignorant judges if such judges have the right to fine and imprison the editors who dare to speak the truth concerning

Will it be said that the people will turn such judges out of office at the next election? To say that would be to mock the rictims of curial injustice. The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia are elected for twelve years, we think. But suppose it were only for six. Is the press to be muzzled for six years, on tools; how to make various useful and penalty of spending all that time in fail, ornamental articles; how to make a wooden it conceals the crimes of a lot of judicial usurpers and tyrants? The judges of the Federal courts all hold during good behavior-that is, for life unless impeached and removed in the manner provided by law. They, therefore, could take possession of the whole land, and silence every paper, if they should decide amongst themselves to assume such powers as the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia have arrogated to

But how are judges to protect themselves from false and unjust attacks by the papers? We answer, just as Congress, or a State Legislature, or a member of either, protects itself or himself. We answer, just as a private citizen protects himself. A trial by jury is what every person charged with crime is entitled to in this free republie-not a trial by corrupt, or ignorant, or mallelons ludges. The article complained of by the West Virginia court was either true, or else it was a criminal libel or an actionable libel. There is, or ought to be, some way of punishing the editor who utters falsehoods calculated to bring a court into contempt. We have not a word to say in justification of such a man. But it will never do to commit the trial of the case to the complainant. That were a mockery of

Editors are as good as judges as useful. as worthy of respect, and as much entitled to have the protecting arms of the community thrown around them. The press is feared by the corrupt or ignorant Judge. It would, therefore, be as fair to let the edttor decide how far he shall go in denouncing the judge as to let the judge exercise his own pleasure in punishing the editor. Therefore, let a jury find the editor guilty before subjecting him to any punishment by a judge that the editor could not inflic

upon the judge.

The public will not be slow to punish an editor who libels a court. Juries will be sure to go far enough in punishing such of-fences. There is no toleration in this coun-

If, as Chief-Justice MARSHALL said, an ignorant and corrupt judiciary is the greatest curse that can befall a country, let us keep off that curse by protecting a free and untrammelled press in the right to tell the truth about the Judiciary.

It is a maxim of the common law that it is better to let ninety-nine guilty men escape punishment than to punish one in-

The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia are all our party friends. Some of them are our persona friends. One of them we might, we suppose, venture to claim as an intimate fries would like to side with them in this matter if we could. But we cannot. Their way leads to despotism.

The Two-Thirds Rule.

A Chicago telegram in the Philadelph

A Chicago telegram in the Philadelphia Telegraph says:

"The two-thirds rule, like the unit rule, is an ancient Democratic device, and it is still distinctly Democratic, never having obtained recognition from the Republicans. It appears to have been originally adopted on the theory that it was a fairer way of expressing the wishes of the party than a mere majority vote would be; or, in other words, that a nomination made by a two-thirds vote would carry more weight with it than would one made by a bare majority. In this, as in other matters, however, theory and practice have not always reconciled themselves. The Democratic two-thirds-vote theory is a beautiful one, but it is doubtful whether many Democrats—except the old Hunkers. tiful one, but it is doubtful whether Democrats—except the old Hunkers, take the party rules their religion—willing to admit that the rule has a much good as harm. It cartainly revented the nomination of more road and really representative canthes that it has hindered the nomination of the party of the

a this connection that it was that siy old ox and typical boss. Martin Van Buren, he was in 1844 the first prominent suf-rer by the operation of this rule, which as acted all along as a sort of check on he 'bosses' who might be inclined to ork the unit rule in their own particular atterests with too great energy."

When first adopted the two-thirds rule was intended, no doubt, to enable the slaveholding States to protect the institution of slavery. Inasmuch as the delegates from the slaveholding States always con-stituted more than one third of the whole number, this rule gave them complete negative control of all national conventions. No man could receive the nominstion who did not get some votes from the South-that is, from slaveholders.

Card of rates for more space furnished on appl cratic National Convention referred the juestion of abolishing the two-thirds rule to the people, and requested them to send delegates to the next Democratic National Convention instructed to vote either for or sgainst the continuance of that rule. But the people failed to perform their duty in this regard, and the rule was adopted at Cincinnati in 1880 and again at Chicago in

> We are not sure but it is time to put an end to a rule which operates to slay the favorites of the public, and the best-known and sometimes the best-qualified aspirants. We know of no good reason why it should be longer continued in force. The southern States need no protection from the northern or western. No section needs any such protection. It strikes us that it would conduce to fraternity to abolish the two-thirds rule. At any rate, now is a good time to call public attention to the manner of its operation, and ask the voters if they are willing to allow it to continue thus to operate.

Dr. Kocn, of the Berlin cholers commission, and the French physicians are at oggerheads. Dr. Kocu says the disease will spread everywhere. The French physicians de not think that there is good ground for this prediction. The learned German may be right, and it is well for all countries to assume that he is, and take the safe side by enforcing rigid quarantine regulations. Yet it is certain that if the mortality reports from Toulon and Marseilles are correct, the panic that exists in those cities is out of proportion to the fatality that has so far attended the disease. When it is remembered that the population of Marseilles is 400,000 and that of Toulon is 100,000; that both cities are badly drained and largely peopled by classes that take no care of themselves; that the houses in certain sections of both are for the most part dirty, dark, and poorly ventilated, or not ventilated at all, the wonder is that the mortality has not been infinitely greater.

killed in that county for years.

The old custom of hunting the wren is still kept up by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man. The story, as told by an ancient chronicler, is that a fairy who exerted a baleful influence over the island was pursued by a knight, and only escaped in the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the extreme hazard by assuming the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the form of a wren. In consequence of this, on the specific anniversary the for tality has not been infinitely greater.

We have received the July number of The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, edited by I. MINIS HAYS, A. M .. M. D., and published by HENRY C. LEA'S Son & Co., Philadelphia. It is a quarterly.

Will our esteemed contemporary the Clarke Courier designate these of our views on the tariff question with which it does not agree? We stand upon the Virginia

A Boy's Workshop. With plans and designs for Indoor and Outdoor Work. By a Boy and His Friends, with an Introduction by HENRY RANDALL WAITE. Boston: D. LOTHROP & Co. Price, \$1.

The contents of this book include among

other things instructions about furnishing the workshop; how to use the different tools; how to make various useful and other things instructions about furnishing how to photograph; how to tie the different knots in ropes; and much other useful information.

For sale by the publishers, and also, we suppose, by booksellers.

BRIEF COMMENT.

For gracious sake, Mr. BLAINE, let JACK LOGAN fire off his letter of acceptance.

"A New York woman has married a third-base man," The presumption is that she had made a two-bagger before.

It would be a good idea for the National Democratic Convention to appoint a committee on harmony to take John Kelly out and hang him.

A contemporary informs us that BEN. BUTLER'S gaze is centred on the moyoralty of New York. We are glad it has been de termined at last on what BEX's gaze was centred.

"Not to be outdone by France, Bussia has a plague of her own, over on the southeastern border." This country has several. KEIFER, BOUTELLE, CHANDLER, KELLY, BEN. BUTLER. But that's enough.

The New Brighton News says the last Republican primaries in Beaver county were a clean election. The Republican party is bound to die. It can't stand such an innovation.

The Merrimack Journal says: "The Independent voter is very rarely a fool. He reads, and thinks, and observes." It would seem that the Journal had gauged the Independent voter exactly, the New York Tribune to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Tilden keeps the run of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention by means of a private wire.

Joseph Fabre, a French deputy, has written a life of Joan of Arc, and proposes a national file in her honor, Dr. Uriah Terrill, of Virginia, is the old-

est delegate in the present Democratic Convention. His age is ninety-two years, and he attended a National Convention as long ago as 1844, when he voted for Henry Clay. Miss Alice Neyma will make her début in

Miss Alice Neyma will make her deout in grand opera in Paris in October. Another American singer, Mrs. Rammelsburg, of Checinnati, will make her first appearance under the stage name of Mme. Monti. She is said to be very handsome, and possesses a very powerful voice. The voice of Miss Neyma is a delicate, flexible, light soprano.

During his visit to Palestine General During his visit to Palestine General Lew Wallace visited the old mosque at Hebron, being only the fifth Christian who had ever entered it. His predecessors were the Prince of Wales and his two sons and the Emperor of Austria. He went into every part of the cave except the Cave of Machpelah, which is entirely closed.

General Grant is at Long Branch for the summer. He has discarded his crutches and is able to walk with a stout cane. The injury sustained to his hip last Christmas is still asource of trouble, however. Though there is not the slightest soreness under manipulation, there is a weakness of the entire limb which displays itself the moment be stands on it. nent he stands on it.

M. Barthelem" St. Hilaire now lives in retirement at Pissy, glad to have quitted politics and diplomacy for his first love, literature. Solitary old age has not soured his genial temperament, and he still takes some interest in current affairs, but, says he, "what is it to me whether I know what is about to happen twenty-four hours sooner or later?"

The Richmond Dispatch presents an excellent appearance in its new form and dress. It is twenty-five per cent. larger now than formerly. The Dispatch contains only readable matter, and never publishes anything calculated to offend the most refined. For this its readers congratulate it.—Gordonsville Gasette.

A midnight marsuder put the contents of a hen-house into a bag at Altoo. Mich., and was surprised next day on damping the fowls for sale at market to see that they consisted of two three-legged hens, a double-headed duck, and a nearly headless goose. He had taken the stock of a travelling museum.

olling museum.

Dr. Edward Eggleson has recently dug up at his place, on Lake George, a number of inserthed bricks, one at least of which is bistorically puzzling and interesting. This brick has the date "1068" marked upon it, the figures having evidently been made with a finger in the clay before the brick was burnt. Another has the letters "H. W." made an the same way upon it, together with an illegible inseription, done apparently with the sharp point of a penknite, and partly obscured in burning.

South—that is, from slaveholders.

We heard Mr. Truken raise this point in favor of the Democratic party in a speech which he made in Bomney (now in West Virginia) thirty-two years ago. We suppose that he was right. Certainly the rule operated as we have said, whether it was sdopted in the interest of the slaveholding States or not.

Cessante ratione, cessat ipsa et lex. When the reason cesses, the rule ought to come to an end. Therefore, in 1876 the Democratic National Convention referred the

A huge chunk of ice was left in front of John Sipping's residence in Louisville. A servant split the piece open, and just in the centre was a large frog. The animal was a large black one of the species known as the Michigan frog, and weighed two pounds or over. The man who delivered the ice said that it was part of a lot that had been stored away by the Taimage Company in their that it was part of a lot that had been stored away by the Taimage Company in their techouse for over four years, so that the frog had been a prisoner in his cool dungeon for all that time. His frogship was quite lively when relieved from his prison, and bopped around as vigorously as any of his tribe. It is now being cared for at one of the figure rips, houses, where it. of the fire-er gine houses, where it gets all the fites, crickets, and lightning-bugs it can eat, and a piece of ice to sit on when it gets

John Gray, who lives in the mountains John Gray, who lives in the mountains near Morgantown, W. Va., set a steel trap for bears at a point where they were known to go to catch iish. Last week, upon reach-ing the trap, he was confronted by an im-mense black bear that had been caught by the foot, and was making a fearful racket the foot, and was making a fearful racket among the rhododendrons in trying to liberate itself. Mr. Gray was armed with a small shot-gun loaded with bird-shot. With this he banged away at the bear, which, at the report of the gun, broke away with the trap, chain and all, and tumbled over a cliff fully fifty feet high, falling into the top of a spruce-pine, from which Mr. Gray found it impossible to dislodge it, and he was forced to go ten miles down the

being that they had a peculiar charm in preserving their possessors from ship-wreck. Any lisherman who proceeded to sea without such safeguard was considered exceedingly fool-hardy. At the present time, on the morrow of Christmas-day, groups of boys proceed from door to door, carrying a wren suspended in the centre of two hoops, which are decorated with evergreens and ribbons. The boys pluck the feathers from the unfortunate bird and give one to each liberally-disposed householder, singing mean while a rhyme.

Here and There. Mr. Atkinson says that the factory of the future will be one-storled.

The Rev. Hugh Lolly, of London, want to form village communities of working-men to be drawn from the most crowded portions of London. And he has written a book on the subject eatitled "Rehousing of the Industrial Classes."

China will soon build its first railway. It will connect Pekin with Tientsin. "joss" was opposed to it, and the venture was finally abandoned.

A Quebec mechanic the other day stepped upon a nail, which pierced the sole of his boot and ran into his foot. The nail was a new one and clean, and he thought nothing of the injury, but in two days he became lame and was laid up, and on the eighth day he died of locklaw.

The Toronto (Ontario) Globe opines that the New York dentist who charged the President of Venezuela \$7,000 for a few days' services in his family is some relation

days' services in his family is some relation of the Toronto lawyer who charged the Domnrion Government first in detail the regular lawyer's charges on a conveyance, then for his "time." then for his "fee."

The Maori King got so thred walking through the Crystal Palace the other day that he threw his royal person on the floor and declared that he would not go another step. This would not do; so they bought him a chimney-not hat, a pair of patent him a chimney-pot hat, a pair of parent leather boots, and a strong eigar. This made him tractable, and be began walking again. He thought the most wonderfu thing in the Palace was the people tramp-

ing about.

An interesting feature of the So Exposition to be held at Louisville, Ny., will be a large number of Federal and Con-federate memorials of the civil war, illus-trative of the events, tragic and pathetic, connected therewith. Committees have been appointed to collect these memorials, and all who have any in their possession are requested to lend them. They will be ex-hibited in a special apartment of the Expo-

sition.

The San Francisco (Cal.) Woman's Heraid of Industry and Social Science Cooperator carries at its head this ticket of the "Equal Rights Party": For President of the United States, Abigail Scott Duniway. For Governor of California, Clara Shortridge Foltz. The motto of this longnamed paper is: "There is nothing which the human mind can conceive which it may not execute." But probably it will not expect to execute this conception at the time of the next national and State inaugurations.

At Palermo two weeks ago a young Ital ian of good reputation quarrelled with his friends at home over some trivial matter, and, in the heat of passion, wounded his uncle with a revolver and shot his mother and grandmother.

At Asplères, in France, M. Josse, who was formerly leader of the orchestra at the Opera Comique, committed suicide several days ago by shooting himself through the heart. At one time M. Josse was the leader of the orchestra in the St. Peters-burg Imperial Theatre. He has reputation, also, as a composer.

The bakers of Paris recently petitione The basers of Paris recently petitioned the French Government to obtain the abolition of the law of 1791, which authorizes the mayors of communes to fix the price at which bread shall be sold. The law remains in active force at but few places, being in reality almost a dead letter, but its action is only suspended, and at any time it might be revived.

At Tivoli, near Rome, recently died, in and fortune to the making of a collection of paintings and other art objects showing the influence of Christianity in the devel opment of art in Italy. Six of the large ms in his palace were filled with this

While the Ministerial statement was being nade in the British House of Commons made in the British House of Commons, two weeks ago, on the question of the Egyptian conference, the statement of M. Ferry, made in Paris two hours before, was in possession of the members. They were thus able to make direct comparison of it with the facts presented in Mr. Gladstone's speech. M. Ferry's statement was telegraphed to London immediately after its delivery.

The Richmond Dispatch has been con-siderably enlarged and much improved in its make-up. The advertising columns of the Dispatch are well patronized by the business-men of Richmond, hence the en-

THE STATE AT LARGE.

PETERSBURG AND VICINITY.

rans-Violating the United States Revenue [Correspon

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
PETERSBURG, July 10, 1884.
At a largely-attended meeting of the exConfederate soldiers of Southampton county, held at Jerusalem, several days ago, the
"Southampton Camp of Confederate Vetranss" was organized, with Captain J. H.
Rochelle as president. Committees, consisting of five gentlemen and five-ladies from
each magisterial district in the county, were
appointed to solicit subscriptions to erect a
monument in memory of the dead soldiers
of the county.

Two colored men—Shadrach Saunders
and William Allen—were arraigned before
United States Commissioner Gallagher on
the charge of selling manufactured tobacco
without a heense. They were sent on to
the District Court for trial. Saunders has
been carrying on the tilleit trade in his barbershop. He has served a term of one year
in the Albany penitentiary for a similar offence.

The committee of the Council last night

had a conference with Vice-Presider Wellford, of the Virginia and Carolina rai road, to whom the proposition as hereto-fore published in the Dispatch, embracing \$150,000 in bonds for the road, was sub-3150,000 in bonds for the read, was sub-mitted. This proposition will be reported to the Council to-night for its action, and will probably be adopted. The Norfolk and Appointation boat crews have accepted the invitation

The Norfolk and Appointatox one crews have accepted the invitation of the Cockade-City (flub to participate in the regatta which has been arranged to take place at City Point or Broadway within the next few days. No response has as yet been received from the Richmond club.

A gentleman who has recently travelled extensively through Diuwiddle, Notloway, Brunswick and other counties adjacent. Brunswick, and other counties adjacent Brunswick, and other counties adjacent, reports the crops generally in splendid condition. The wheat has been damaged to some extent by the recent rains, but the farmers are following the suggestions of the Richmond Grain and Cotton Exchange in allowing it to dry before threshing. The corn is backward, but looking remarkably well. A very full crop of tobaconhas been planted, and it is well advanced. The few; is that if will come too early to the The fear is that it will come too early to the knife. Cotton is backward but looking well. He says the farmers are very cheer-ful.

A good deal of dissatisfaction exists among the colored people by reason of the failure of the Republican caucus of the Council to nominate their man for street commissioner. It is reported that the col-ored councilmen desire to combine with the Democrats to defeat the nominee for

eity engineer.

It is feared that the financial crisis has temporarily ruined the movement to estab-lish the Home for the Sick here. ROBIN ADAIR.

LIBERTY.

Attempt to Escape from Jail-The Wheat Crop.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] JULY 10, 1884. One of the prisoners in the jail here in trying to escape through a window a night or two ago caught his foot and was held for some time with his head down. He finally got loose, but fell, bruising himself considerably.

The farmers are all busy getting up wheat. It was injured a good deal by the long wet stell.

wheat. It was injured a good deal by the good when the constraint of the Methodists expect to begin work on their new church next week.

Our people are anxiously awaiting the result of the Chicago Convention, and are divided in their prejudices, but largely these Charland. favor Cleveland.

Miss Sillie Board, who escaped so nar-

rowly a serious injury a few days ago, is able to be out again, and has apparently en-tirely recovered from the effects of the se-

NORFOLK.

The Howitzers-Death of the Clerk to the

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLE, VA., July 10, 1884.

The Richmond Howitzers, Captain G. A. Bosher, arrived on the steamer Ariel this afternoon, and were received with a sainte of twelve guns from the battery of the Norioik Light Artillery Blues. They were escorted to the Blues' armory and tendered a banquet, after which the visitors left on the train for Ocean View to go into camp for a week.
Wilson K. Lamb, clerk to the mayor and

brother of Mayer Lamb, died last night. BEATEN BLACK AT MIDNIGHT.

Terrible Whinning Affair in Dinwiddi County.

(Petersburg Index Appeal.)

William E. Edmunds, aged thirty-five, a married man and farmer, living near Harper's Home, Dinwiddie county, about twenty-five or thirty miles from here, came to this city yesterday and told a pitful tale. He related that some weeks ago his sister Mattic, a young lady living at his house, and who is slightly erratic, went into the woods determined to spend the night there. Edmunds and his wife went in search of her, and after finding her endeavored to persuade her to return home. She persistently refused, and Edmunds declares that they had to use some force to get her home. In the struggle incident to these efforts the girl, he says, sustained some bruises. Eyer since she has protested to neighbors that her brother had brutally beaten her, and this story, it appears, found are deceased to mark the intermediate learner and heavet, seen the protest to the care. beaten her, and this story, it appears, found credence and brought about terrible con-sequences to Edmunds, Monday about midnight a crowd of

Monday about midnight a crowd of masked men came to his house, and with much sbouting awakened him from his sleep. He came to the door, attired only in his night-shirt and trousers, to know what the party wanted. In an instant he was seized by a dozen hands and hustled to a convenient tree, where he was tied up by his hands. His shirt was then stripped off his back and blow upon blow rained down upon him. The implements used were horsewhips, and three of these, it is said, were worn out upon him, until his back was one mass of bleeding, quivering flesh. His cries brought his father to the scene, and he pleaded with the mob for his flesh. His cries brought his father to the scene, and he pleaded with the mob for his son's deliverance, but it was in vain. After the flagellators had exhausted their strength and their victim had wellnigh fainted, they departed, and Edmunds was released from his bonds by his father, who conducted him back to the house, his wife in the mean time having fled with her children to a neighbor's home. Not until vesterday was Edmunds able to leave his house. His back is black as ink from the bruises produced by the whips. His visit bruises produced by the whips. His visit to this city is for the purpose of securing medical attendance and the services of a lawyer to aid in the prosecution of his assailants, some of whom he claims to have recognized.

An Execution Stayed.

An Execution Stayed.

[By telegraph to the Disnatch.]

PETERSBUERO, July 10, 1884.

Eaton Mills, who was convicted in the Circuit Court of Halifax, N. C., last May of the murder of John Henry Porter in December, 1882, and sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, has, through his counsel, obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court for a new trial of the case, to be heard at the Decober term of the court.

Another Donation to Washington and

The Lexington Gazette says: During his life Mr. C. H. McCormick endowed a chair at our University, contributing the sum of \$20,000 for its maintenance. In the last ten days Mrs. C. H. McCorinick has fur-ther endowed the chair established by her late husband by forwarding to the treasurer of the institution a check for an additional

TONS OF MOLTEN IRON.

Tremendons Explosion in Casting the Cannon for the Government, A Boston special of the 9th says: A explosion startled the people of Boston this afternoon. Then two slarms of fire in quick succession called a great crowd to the South Boston Iron-Works, where a remarkable accident had

taken place.
Under contract with the Government, preparations had been made to east the largest cannon ever made in America, with a weight of 120 tons. The work was to be a weight of 120 tons. The work was to be done in a pit forty feet deep and twelve feet wide, in which was a mould four feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high. Within the mould was placed a core consisting of a long wrought-iron flue, around which was wound a layer of rope, and on this a thickness of sand and cement. During the casting cold water was to be run through the interior of this flue. The molten metal, contained in three furnaces, was conducted by troughs into a large tank or mixer, from which two short troughs ran into the mould.

At 1 o'clock the signal was given to lift the gates, and a fiery flood of molten metal filled the mould to the brim. In half an

bour the cesting was completed, and a large stream of water was turned into the core to cool off the gun, a process which was expected to occupy three days. Everything seemed to be working successfully, when suddenly a vast jet of flame shot up to a height of flily feet from the planking surrounding the flask. The terrified workmen, some fifteen altogether, fled for their lives. The next instant a tromendous explosion threw them all on their faces, while 120 tons of molten metal was scattered in all directions. Almost by a miracle the workmen all escaped serious injury. The building at once caught fire, and soon was burning briskly.

The firemen fought brayely, however, on of a Camp of Confederate Vete

and soon was burning briskly.

The firemen fought bravely, however, and in half an hour had the fiames under control. The gun was to have been shipped to Sandy Hook, and was worth \$21,000. The damage to machinery and buildings will make the loss \$20,000. The cause of the explosion is said to have been an insufficient supply of water in the core. The flask gave way, and the heated metal escaping set fire to the dry timoers form ag amport around it.

a support around it. NARROW ESCAPE OF FIREMEN.

Six Men Buries Under Burning Debris at a

Trenten Rubber-Works.

A Trenton special says: Half a dozen firemen narrowly escaped death at an extensive fire in the Hamilton Rubber-Works, on the outskirts of this city, Wednesday evening. The fire started from some un-known cause in the third story of the betck building just after the ninety workmen had left for the day. It gained workmen had left for the day. It gained rapid headway before the engines got properly to work. The firemen devoted their exertions to removing the stock. Nearly a score of them were on the first floor when a crash was heard. The roof had fallen. Its heavy weight carried with it the trembling ceilings underneath, and the side walls also yielded. There was a rush made for the doors. Only a portion of the little crowd escaped. Women stricked and men turned away their faces as the cries of suffering men came from under the ddbris.

as the cries of suffering men came from the det the debris.

Six firemen had fallen, Among them were William Walton, Michael Dalton Fred. Walker, William Rose, and John Carson—all married. By the exertions of brave comrades all were promptly rescued Rose was found to be the most seriously induced. His head had been crushed, and Rose was found to be the most seriously injured. His head had been crushed, and his body was a mass of bruises. Still the physicians do not despair of his life. Dalton had a leg broken, and sustained ugh head wounds. The other men were less seriously injured. It is reported that at least two men still lie under the ruins, but it is impossible to-night to verify the ru-mor. The loss by the fire will reach \$40. 600-fully covered by insurance, chief loss is on stock and machinery. other part of the walls fell later, and sev rai other firemen narrowly escaped.

International Odd-Fellows.

A telegram from Brockville, Ont., dated the 9th says: The international Odd-Feiows' demonstration was inaugurated thi afternoon by a large number of sports and games peculiar to Canadians, which were witnessed by 5,000 people. Excursions have been arriving from all parts of Canada, accompanied by bands. The celebration was opened by a Lecrosse match for a silver cup valued at \$50 between the Peterboros and the Metropolitans, of Otlawa, the latter beating the Peterboros three straight games. Other sports followed. Brockville to-night is filled with visitors, the streets are pro-fusely decorated with American and Canadian colors and brilliantly illuminated by electricity. A musical tournament was was held to-night on the Lacrosse Grounds, six bands competing. The evening's en-tertamment concluded with a brilliant tertamment concluded with a brilliant pyrotechnic display. To-morrow's programme consists of a grand parade of uniformed bodies, competition drills, &c., Many lodges and encampments from Northern New York are already here, and to-morrow will bring those of Ogdensburg. Watertown, Plattsburg and Malone. All the principal cities of Canada West are also convened to

Hun on Mobile Banks.

A Mobile (Ala.) telegram of Wednesday says: St. Francis street was well filled with people this morning awaiting the opening of the banks. There was a rm on the Prople's Savings Bank and the Mobile Savings Bank by depositors. All demands were promptly met, and the former teach remained own two hours after the of Mobile, which suspended yesterian, has not yet announced a statement of the bank's affairs, but is at work on the report to its creditors. The total amount due depositors is about \$300,000. The assignce believes that all claims will be ultimately paid in

A Savings-Bank President Metd in

Default of Bail.

An Eric (Pa.) special says: The excitement over the wreek of the Eric County Savings Bank of two months ago was roughly and the county sayings bank of two months ago was roughly for the county of the county o newed this evening by the arrest of the defaulting bank president, Adam Brabender. The bank official was charged by one of the depositors, Daniel Illig, with having fraud ilonty embezzled and appropriated to hi was use and to the use of others the fund of the tends, amounting to \$150,000. Bro bender, when arrested, was on his way to prayer-meeting. A few Sundays since he officiated at the laying of the Luther-Memorial church corner-stone, of which he is a trustee. He was committed this evening in default of \$100,000 bath.

Persons leaving the city ought to rember that "Montrose" and "B Select' Whiskeys are the best and most reasonable for medicinal purposes and family use.

MARRIAGES.

STARKE-OSTERBIND-Mr. JEFFERSON D STARKE and Miss MATTIES, OSTERBIND wer married at Laurei-Street church July 10, 1884 Rev. William P. Wright performed the service. BORNAL BANKETA TARABARA DEATHS.

GREUP, Dien, July 9, 1884, at ten minutes to 7 o'etnek, e HARLES A., youngest child of Mr. John P. and Mrs. E. V. Groppi aged one year ave months and minoteen days.

HAVES.-Died. July 10, 1884. JENIFE: GARNETT, infant son of Lucy J. and James M

Have.
"Suffer little children to come unto me, for o such are the kingdom of Heaven."
Funeral services at the grave TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at hair past 3 o'clock. *WARING-FORD.-Married, by Rev. William P. Wright, July 7, 1884, Mr. RICHARD : WARING and Miss IDA LEE FORD; all of the

GODDARD.—Died, Thursday, July 10th, at 4 P. M. DAISY, daughter of Issae and Nanni Goddard, aged twenty-one mosths and ninetees days.

Her funeral will take place from her parents
residence, No. 525 north Eighth street. THIS
(Friday) EVENING at d o'clock. Friends of the
family see invited to attend.

MOORP.—Died, at his home, in Chesterfish county, Va., Saturday, June 29, 1884. WILLIAM, MOORP.—Died, at his home, in Chesterfish with the recommendation of the level a biampless life, by the grace of God died a Christian. He did his whole clury; he rosts "There is no death! An angel form Walk to'er the carris with slient trad; He bears our best loved things away, And then we call them "dead,"

"He leaves our hearts all desolate— He placks our fairest, sweetest flowers; Transplanted tuto hiles, they now Adorn immortal bowers,"

MEETINGS.

M A S O N I C NOTICE.—THE

A. F. and A. M., with attend a stated comnunication of their Lodge in the followroom, St. Albans Hall, correctly the following streets on THIS (Friday) Step Lodges and train
at 7 o'clock. Membras 1 Step Lodges and train
gent brethree fretenally invited.

By order of the W. M.

BENJAMIN T. AUGUST,
Notrelay.

RICHMOND VIRGINIA WOOLEN MILLS, SPECIAL MEETING OF THE A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE beld on TUESDAY, July 22d, at 12 M., in this city, at the office of the Virginia Homo Lawrance Company, No, 1014 cast Main street, to consider and act upon the subject of increasing the working capital of the company of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

P. R. BASKERVILL, by 11,13,16,18&20-5:

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CAP-O ITOL LODGE, No. 2096. K. of H. are requested to attend a regular meeting at Kulphts-of-Boner Hall, corner of Fifth and Marshall streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

By order of the Dictator,

J. B. WOODWARD,

Reporter.

A MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA BUCKINGHAM RAILROAD COM-

PANY_NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SPOCK. HOLDERS OF THE BUCKINGHAM RAIL ROAD COMPANY has been called to be held at New Canton, Va., on WEDNESDAY the 30th day of July, 1884, at 12 M., for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve one year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

THURSDAY AT CHICAGO.

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS STILL VERY

HOPEFUL. NOMINATING SPEECHES CONCLUDED.

BEN BUTLER BADLY BEATEN.

VIGOROUS ARRAIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLICANS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM

ADOPTED.

BALLSTING COMMENCED.

Cleveland Leads on First Ballot - Scenes and Incidents-Adjourned Until 19 A. M. To-

The National Democratic Convention

met at 11:10 A. M. The Committee on Resolutions were not ready to report, and the morning session was consumed in nominating speeches. At the evening session the Committee on Platform reported. Butler submitted a minority report, which was overwhelmingly defeated, and the report of the committee was adopted. The platform vigorously arraigns the Republican party, and declares, touching the tariff question, that "the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth," and that "moreover many industries have come to rely upon egislation for successful continuance, so that any change of the law must be regardful of the labor and capital thus involved"; also, "that all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction can and must be effected without depriving American labor of its ability to compete more successfully with toreign labor, and without imposing a lower rate of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country." At 12:67 P. M., Chicago time, the first ballot was taken. The ballot resulted: Cleveland, 292; Bayard, 170; Thurman, 88; Randall, 78; McDonald, 56; Carlisle, 27; Flower, 4; Hoadly, 3; Hendricks, 1; Tilden, I. The vote of the Virginia dele gation stood as follows: Cleveland, 13: Bayard, 9; McDonald, 1; Thurman, 1. At 1:15 A. M., Chleago time, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock,

CANDIDATES' CLAIMS.

Cleveland, Bayard, Thurman, and Hen dricks-The Dark Horse.

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.) CHICAGO, ILL., July 10,—The day was spent in nominating speeches, Mr. Carlisle being a factor in the deal to-day. The Cleveland forces claim to be solid, and the Bayard men think that they have gathered strength, while Thurman and Hendricks are coming up to the scratch with the usual features of well-organized booms, brass bands, and speeches. The Platform Com-mittee twice asked for delay, as they had a wrangle over the tariff. The report was not in until the evening session. The bark horse is getting to the front, and some think that Missouri will bring forward think that Missourt will bring forward Judge Field in that capacity.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Platform-Butler Dewned-Balloting Commenced. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, July 10.-The Massachu delegates held a secret caucus last night. The members are reticent, but admit that Butter had reconsidered his decision to withdraw from the field as a candidate, and would be presented after the second ballot.
The Daily News reports the following as Entler's tariff plank: olecel. That customs duties should be

Cucado, July 10.—The sub-Committee on Resolutions has completed a full draft of the platform, which it commenced to read to the full committee at 10:30 this fore-noon. The draft does not meet the ap-proval of General Rutler, and he has pre-

vote. It is anticipated that a regular mi-nority report may be submitted to the Con-vention, in which event a sharp descussion is expected to follow. This may consume a great portion of the day's session. It is not now probable that the report will be read in the Convention before noon. GRADY'S STATEMENTS CONTROVERTED.

GRADY'S STATEMENTS CONTROVERTED.

The following dispatch has been received from New York by Mr. Manning, chairman of the New York delegation:

"New York, July 10.— To Daniel Manning, Esq., Chairman New York State Delegation, Chicago: Reading to-day's proceedings and Grady's remarks concerning Governor Cleveland, I telegraph you that I was a representative Irishman before Grady was born, and as such, believe I know now the sentiments of my countrymen and eorlicionists, and place my assertions against religionists, and place my assertions against his. Nine tenths of the Irishmen I meet are in favor of Governor Cleve'and's nomnation, and the universal sentiment expressed in this city to-night is that Grady has uttered a vile calumny against the Irish and Catholus of America. [Signed] "WILLIAM R. ROBERTSON."

PREPARING THE FINAL REPORT. The sub-committee of the Committee on Resolutions made its report to the general committee shortly before noon this morning. The majority report of the sub-committee was signed by all the members with the exception of General Butler, who presented a minority report. The two reports are now (12:45 P. M.) under discussion, and it is not expected the platform

ports are now (12:45 P. M.) under discussion, and it is not expected the platform will be submitted to the Convention until 7 o'clock this evening.

Messrs. Converse, Hewitt, and Watterson were appointed a committee to punctuate and burnish up the final report before it is sent into the Convention. The members of the committee seem to think that the platform, as it will be presented to the Convention, will be satisfactory as a whole.

whole.

The hour for meeting is long past, and the delegates are still coming in. There are occasional cheers and music by the band. The visitors' seats are fully occuhed. The scene is an animated one. The develand men confidently predict his commation if a ballot is reached to-day. Among the distinguished gentlemen occu-pying seats on the platform are Speaker Carlisle and Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, the last Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency. Hon. Samuel J. Rau-

dall is not present. Opening of the Convention The Convention was called to order at 11:10 o'clock. The situation this morning

does not differ materially from that of yes-terday morning. The second day's events of the Convention have developed only one thing. This was a stubborn determination to beat Cleveland at any sacrifice and by any means. It was generally conceded that the action of the Tammany men in openly op-propring Cleveland was without precedent. action of the Tammany men in of enly opposing Cleveland was without precedent,
but that it had done the New York Governor no material harm. The Cleveland
men are strong in their belief that they ean
bring matters to a crisis at their option.
They could therefore afford to be generous
in asking the Convention to indulge Grady
in his attack upon Mr. Cleveland yesterday.
Chairman Manning was only carrying out
the policy of men which is to create the impression that they are safe in their strength pression that they are safe in their strength and can afford to grant a few concessions. The proceedings were opened with The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. George C. Lorimer, of Immanuel Baptist church, of Chicago. Ho rendered thanks for the country where liberty has found refuge, labor an opportunity, demestic virtue a shield, and humanity a temple. He prayed that the na-

tion may be awakened to realize that not in material prosperity nor in wealth lay greatness and salvation, but in those virtues and principles announced in the Word of God and echoed down through centuries; that in this country liberty may not degenerate into license, nor authority into tyranny, nor capital into oppression, nor labor into riotousness, nor conviction into birotry and superstition. He asked for a blessing on the Convention; that the high sentiments and ennobing principles that fell from the lips of speakers of yesterday may become the governing principles of this great party, and that its affairs to-day may be so ordered that the nominee of the Convention will be a man of lofty character, of resplendent reputation, whose attitude before the people shall be an inspiration to the growing manhood of the people; and that if such nominee be elected, he may be a blessing to the natiou, and not a

may be a blessing to the nation, and not a CARTER HABRISON EXPLAINS.

Mr. Carter Harrison, of Illinois, rising to a personal explanation, repelled the intimation made by one of the speakers yesterday that he had packed the hall with a clique which applauded his speech in seconding the nomination of Grover Cleveland.

Cleveland.

A communication was received and read from the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stating that the committee, notwithstanding constant and patient efforts, had not yet been able to complete the platform, and would not be prepared to make a completed report before 7 P. M. P. M.

Unfinished business of yesterday, being the call of States for nominations, was re-

sumed.

Mr. Manser, of Missouri, came to the platform and made a nominating speech. He said Missouri would have given 32 statement Democratic votes for the old ticket headed by the Sage of Gramercy and his land of the same of the same statement. beaded by the Sage of Gramercy and his venerated friend from Indiana, Hondricks, As they could not have the old ticket he had been casting about to see who was the man who, in this emergency, should lead the embattled hosts of Democracy to a the embattled hosts of Democracy to a grand and glerious victory. Nothing short of a blunder could make the Democracy lose the election. With 25 Democratic Governors and 23 Democratic Legislatures, representing 253 electoral votes out of 401, nothing but a fatal blunder could make the

Democracy lose.

The man in his mind was spoken of as the "noblest Roman of them all," Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio. [Cheers.] He therefore seconded that nomination.

herefore seconded that nomination. He had looked in Thurman's face yester-He had looked in Thurman's face yester-day and recognized in him the "colossa' Demorat" of the country, the Bismarck of America. With Thurman as their stau-dard-bearer they could carry Ohio. New York, and California. In proof of this statementhe repeated a conversation he had had with General Spinola and other Tam-many men, and read telegrams from Ohio many men, and read telegrams from Ohio and California. In conclusion, he declared (before God) that the Democracy was hun-gry even unto death, not for the venal spoils of office, but for the glory of doing good to their fellow-beings. [Laughter and applause.]

unanimous consent.
"No matter," said Livingston, "we have got our work in anyhow," [Laugh-HOADLY OF OHIO NOMINATED.

Themas E. Powell, of Ohio, came to the platform to put in nomination George Hoadly, of Ohio. He declared if the Democracy was true to itself its success in the coming struggle was already assured. Within the last few years, he said, the State of Ohio had overcome a Republican majority of over 100,000, and at this hour the government of Ohio was in the keeping of the great Democratic party. The man who had been the acknowledged leader in bringing about that change was the candiwho had been the acanowing to the bringing about that change was the candidate who he now presented—Governor George Hoadly, of Olio. [Some applause,] Governor Hoadly had received the largest majority ever given to a Democrat in Olio.

behind him clear, luminous, and pure. No dishonest action, no corrupt practice, has ever stained his esgutcheon. (Appliatse.) While most of his contemporaries in of-ideal life have grown rich through devious and unknown means, he is still a poor man (cheers), whose highest aim has been filly to serve his people and his republic. Democrats, the hour has struck for the

cheers), whose highest aim has been hily to serve his people and his republic. Democrats, the hour has struck for the nomination of a Democrat grounded in the faith, and tried in the stern crucible of his party's service. [Cheers.] The pathway of expediency has behind us strewn with the wrecks of our failure. Let us be honest now. Let us stand by the record of our own pure public men. Let us holdly appeal to the people on that record, and spurn the delisive promises of our bitter foe. The name of such a man we bring you.

His practiced hand, his experienced foresight, his conversance with public affairs, will by the foundation of your return to power so broad, so wide, so deep, that they will be permanent. [Applause.] He has been practically a leader in the National House of Representatives for seventeen years, favoring a reduction of taxation and an economical administration of the Government. He has with skill and success resisted the lavish expenditure of the money of the people, the waste of the public domain, and the unconstitutional and tyrannical force bills. [Applause.] His iron will has put the knife to corrupting extravagance, and has compelled a return to a comparative purity of administration. Earnest in purpose, pure in life, a grand tribune of the people, and istration. Earnest in purpose, pure in life, a grand tribune of the people, and statesman, no favor sways him and no fear can awe. This man (her son) Pennsylvania presents to the Democracy of the union here assembled in convention as her candidate for the mighty office of Presi-dent of the United States in the person of Samuel J. Randall. [Loud applause and cheers.]

RANDALL'S NOMINATION SECONDED. Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Mr. Randall. He said that if wisdom controls the counsels of the Democratic party in making a platform broad enough for every Democrat to stand upon and in placing upon it a candidate of transcendent ability and pure life, success lies in the results of its deliberations. He lies in the results of its deliberations. He believed that Samuel J. Randall is the can-didate that would reach the controlling vote in the pivotal States more certainly than any other of the distinguished men named. He asked where does success lie? named. He asked where does success lie?
Not in Minnesota, not in Iowa, or in other
of the confirmed Republican States, but in
those close States which were carried by
Tilden in 1876. He reviewed the
arguments urged for Cleveland, and
said these all applied to Thurman, Bayard, and others. Then, what was
the excess for returns asked these was man, Bayard, and others. Then, what was
the excuse for putting aside these good
Democratic veterans for a new man? The
record of Randall is pure and stainless,
while his public career for twenty years
has been in behalf of an economical and
honest Government. These are practical
efforts for reform. Randall would sweep
New Jersey like a great political evelone. New Jersey like a great political cyclone. He is the friend of laborers everywhere, and the Convention could do no better than to nominate him.

The call of roll of States for nominations

was then resumed. Rhode Island being called, the chairman of that delegation an-nounced that Rhode Island had no cand-date to offer.

MASSACHUSETTS SECONDS BAYARD. Mr. Abbott, chairman of the Massachu

air. Abbott, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, said that when that State was called yesterday she presented no name. Now, in behalf of the majority of that delegation, he asked that J. W. Cummings might second the nomination of Bayard.

mings might second the nomination of Bavard.

Mr. Cummings then came forward to the platform and addressed the Convention in support of the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. It had been said that the electoral vote of the South was sure for any Democratic mominee. The South had kept its faith unfaiteringly and undinehingly. The best man whom the Democracy could give would be none too good to carry the banner of the Democracy, and none too pure or high for the great Democracy of the South, and pure and high and exalted as the nominee could be, no one could be more so than Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. [Chesrs.] They came to put the garment of success on their nominee. It must not be a rent and tattered garment like that which New York presented. It

n.ust be a whole, entire, and faultless garment. [Applause.] A large part of the New York delegation was bound hand and foot in this Convection. He himself represented the labor district of Massachusetts, and he could tell the Convention that if it forced upon the Democratic party the man who had the rest garment of silecess in New York the party would lose the State of Massachusetts.

His district was populated with workingmen opposed to the grasping greed of monopolists, and he declared to the Convention favoring the labor elements of the country that if they tried to put the torn garment of New York on the candidate of the Democratic party they would banish

[Cheers.] SOUTH CAROLINA, ALSO.

Leroy F. Youman, of South Carolina, also seconded the nomination of Mr. Bayard. He said it was manifest from the applause with which the name of Senator Bayard was received this morning that at last the opposition to Cleveland has found a strong leader, who is skilfully organizing to stem the tide that has been aweeping Naw York on the state of the sta

New York on lowards the goal of success. Heretofore the opposing delegates had been striking wildly and harmlessly. The threats of Grady and Cochran only served to increase the strength of Cleveland.

When Massachusetts appeared on the platform in the person of Mr. Cummings to second the nomination of Bayard it was evident that Benjamin F. Butler was the leader organizing the opposition, and that he expects the South to present a solid front in Bayard's support under the instance of Senators Hampton, Vance, Lafront in Bayaru's support under the in-stance of Senators Hampton, Vance, La-mar, and others of States of this section. The delay in perfecting the platform is felt to be a part of the scheme, as it gives time for organization.

ARKANSAS POR CLEVELAND, Mr. Rose, of Arkansas, stated that after much consultation and consideration the Arkansas delegation had determined unanimously to cast its votes for Grover Cleve-land, of New York. [Applause.] As to the objection that Mr. Cleveland had enemies at home, the reply was that no man could with fidelity to principle administer the office of Governor of New York without making enemies at home. If they found a man without enemies they would find a man who had not that elevation of character necessary to the candidate of a

great party. THE YOUNG DENOCRACY OF WISCONSIN.

When the State of Wisconsin was called it was announced that the majority of that delegation had voted to support the nomination of Governor Cleveland, and had assigned its chairman, General Bragg declared that the young Denners's of Wisconsin loved and respected Cleveland, not only for himself, for his character, for his integrity, for his judgment and will, but they loved him most for the enomies that he had made. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. Grady, of New York, here rese and shouted out that the enemes to whom the gentleman alluded reciprocated that sentiment. [Very general bisses.]

Mr. Bragg was thankful to the gentleman for calling himself to his attention. He THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY OF WISCONSIN

Mr. Livingston, of Missouri, rose to second the nomination of Cleveland, but the chairman stated that it would require that gentleman had presented yesterday, and said that the opposition to Cleveland came from those whom he had cut off from the flesh-pots. The vitest, said he, may defile a splendid statue, but they necessarily disgrace themselves. Mon who talked about the rights of labor were political tricksters who placed their comp wherever there was a prospect of profit; but the houest, intelligent, horny-handed laboringmen would be found following the old Demographs flag. The labor of these political men would be found following the old Democratic flag. The labor of these politi-cal tricksters had been on "the crank of the machine." [Cheers.] Their study had been political chicanery in midnight con-clave, and the only cure for them was in a free application of the rope. [Cheers.] Henry O. Kent, of New Hampshire, also seconded the nomination of Cheveland. He said that New Hampshire was to-day one of the doubtful States, the Democracy being only in a minority of five hundred, and he believed that with the right cambi-date that State might be turned over to the

majority ever given to a Democrat in Ohio, having received 19,000 more votes than Hancock had received in 1880. He was known to the nation as a great lawyer, wise statesman, fearless and aggressive leader, a man of acknowledged ability, of undoubted integrity, a man of courage, as well as of wisd m.

WALLACE NOMINATES RANDALL.

The State of Pennsylvania having been reached in the call, Senator William A. Wallace, of that State, came to the platform to nominate Randall. He said: By the direction of the Pennsylvania delegation 1 come to present the name of a candidate for the great office of President of the United States. The name which I bring you is found on every page of your country's and your party's history in the last two decades. (Applause.) It is that of a man in the prime and vigor of his manhood, with every facality trained in practical zoverment. An official life of twenty years lies behind him clear, luminous, and pure. No dishonest action, no corrupt practice, has ever stayled his essuicheen. (Applause.)

vote of Wisconsin, and that he would more surely than any other candidate carry the electoral vote of New York. He therefore appealed to the Convention not to throw away this great opportunity, because with Cleveand and reform the Democracy was sure of victory at the coming election.

The call of States being completed the Chairman stated that in his opinion that Territories were not entitled to be called, and the list of candidates would be ready before this was done. However, Connecticut claimed the right to be heard, and Governor Waller said the Connecticut designation had come here with no candidate of ernor Waller said the Connectiont delegation had come here with no candidate of
their own and with opposition to none, as a
even to Tammany Hall. (Laughter.) They
had joined in the cheers and applates, and
had enjoyed the scenes presented in this
magnificent Convention; they had met
see delegates to select in the name
of the people a man to do what?
To rule over them? No; to rule, not
over them, but for them. The Connecticul
delegates had had the pleasure of insteador
to eloquent speeches, and of greeting the
gray-haired statesman. Allan G. Thurman,
(Cheers,) They had also listened to the
unfortunate controversy in the Empire
State. They had also listened to the
unfortunate controversy in the Empire
State. They had hoped that the choice
between the two factions would have been
filled up, as it would be very soon. So for
as the Connecticut delegation was a
cerned, they were ready to give in their
verdict. They might make a mistake.
Fallibility was common to all, but they
would now second the nomination of
Grover Cleveland. [Loud cheers.]

Grover Cleveland. [Lond cheers.]

The campidates announced.

The names of the candidates were then announced as follows, each name being greeted with cheers, but by far the greatest demonstration was for Cleveland:
Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware,
Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana,
John G. Cartisle, of Kentucky,
Grover Clevland, of New York,
Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio,
Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania,
George Hoadly, of Ohio,

George Hoadly, of Ohio.
Mr. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the Committee on Platform be instructed to report this evening at o'clock, to which time the Convention now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Convention, at 2:28 P. M., adjourned till S P. M.
The Night Session.

Chicago, July 10.—The evening session of the Convention was attended by an immense gathering of specialors, every seat within the building outside of the sections assigned to delegates and their shorn testing filled half an hour before the line to which adjournment was taken, and is the delegations came in and prominent men awang them were recognized they were delegations came in and prominent men among them were recognized they were greeted with cheers or clapping of hands. Meanwhile popular airs were performed by a band of music. A far more intense feeling of interest and excitement was vibrating in the atmosphere than has been apparent at any preceding session, for it has been a matter of general observation among those who have attended both the Republican and Democratic Conventions that there has been a striking contrast isstance in the enthusiasm manifested in one and the absence of it in the other. None of the prominent candidates seem to be capable of exciting the delegates or spectators to anything like the degree that Biaine and some of his rivals for the Republican nomination did in this the same half five weeks ago.

At 8:05 P. M. the Convention was called to order, and a resolution was effered by Mr. Henry, of Mississippi, expressing the regret and intense admiration of the Convention at reading the statesmanlike, patriotic letter of Samuel J. Tilden, in which he made known the overpowering and providential necessify which constrained him to decline the nomination to the presidency; condemning the fraud and violence by which Tilden and Hendricks were cheated out of their offices in 18:6; expressing regret that the nation has been deprived of the lofty patriotism and splendid executive and administrative ability of Tilden, and appointing a committee to convey these sentiments to that gentleman, Adopted.

APPOINTING THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. COMPLIMENTS TO TILDEN.

APPOINTING THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. On motion of Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, it was ordered that the States and Territories be now called for the names of members of the National Democratic Com-